AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West. Wild West.

ATLANTIC GARDEN, 57 and 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville.

BLIOU THEATRE-2-8:15-The Skating Rink.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Tabasco. CASINO-8:15-The Passing Show, -Roof Garden-S-Vau-COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Phoenix

EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—World in Wax.

GARDEN THEATRE—2-8:15-1492

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-5:30-Lady
Gladys. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE S:30-The Amazons,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S Sousa's Rand.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville.

POLO GROUNDS 4 Baseball.

PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE 8:15-Sam'l of Posen, TERRACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL-8:15-Vaudeville. 14TH STREET THEATRE 2-8-Tennessee's Pardner.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Italian Ministry has resigned; there was a personal encounter between two Deputies while the Budget was under discussion. = The Young Men's Christian Association Conference held a public thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Francis Joseph had another conference with Dr. since "The New-York Times" editorially de-Radical leaders on his arrival in Budapest, = A design for the Tennyson Memorial has been adopted.

Congress .- Both houses in session. --- Senate: The sugar schedule of the Tariff bill, as amended by the Finance Committee, was passed; also the substitute North River Bridge bill. - House: The day was devoted to debate on the State Bank Tax Repeal bill.

Domestic.—Strikers in Indiana burned bridges and tried to blow up a trainload of troops; there were reports of fighting in which several persons were said to have been killed; two regiments started from Baltimore for the Cumberland coal region; an agreement was reached between the Colorado miners and the operators. === The 138th commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was celebrated. - The Board of Regents voted to extend the system of free libraries. === The Republicans of Maine renominated Governor Cleaves. === The Ohlo Republican State Convention assembled at Co-

City and Suburban.-Gideon Granger was on the stand before the Senate Investigating Committee; he reiterated his former charges against Mr. McClave, and denied the accusations made against him by Commissioner McClave; the Police Commissioners directed Superintendent Byrnes to make a thorough investigation of the Department. === The regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club began with a drift and ended in squalls and darkness. - The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of this State began its annual convention, === The Presbyterian League announced its determination to work for a broader Church creed. == The New-York Baseball team won from Cincinati, 10 to 6; Brooklyn defeated Louisville, 5 to 4, in a teninning game, ==== Winners at Morris Park: Sirocco, Judge Morrow, Peacemaker, Midgeley, Figaro, Captain T. Sugar Refining engrossed speculative attention. It opened higher, and after many fluctuations ended at about top price, with a gain of 3% per cent. The rest of the market was quiet, and final changes generally were small declines.

B

The weather .- Forecast for to-day: Occasional showers, followed by fair weather; slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 61.

Persons going out of town for the summer either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Republican conventions were held in Ohio and Maine yesterday, and both betokened great interest in politics and a determination to put an end to the Democratic rule which has been productive of so much harm to the country. In Maine Governor Cleaves was renominated by acclamation in a convention comprising nearly 1,200 delegates. The convention which assembled in Columbus is the largest ever held in Ohio, the delegates having been apportioned on the basis of the vote for Governor McKinley last year, when his majority was 81,000. We are glad to see that special efforts are to be put forth in Ohio to increase the Republican delegation in Congress from that State.

If any man in New-York is entitled to a vacation it is Dr. Parkhurst, who will sail for Europe to-day, to be absent until September. It might be supposed that his interest in the police investigation would lead him to remain in New-York during the progress of the inquiry, which will, it is understood, be suspended during July and August; but then he is already familiar with most of the facts that are now being brought to public notice, and, besides, he will be back in time to see the close of the investigation in the autumn. Dr. Parkhurst feels confident that the truth about the police will be laid bare by the Senate Committee. His part in arousing public sentiment on the subject has been large, and for his noble work he is entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the com-

The remnants of the Coxey "army" that are still lingering on the outskirts of Washington are in a miserable state, and their leaders have appealed to the District Commissioners for per-

men of the city. No one wants to see the victims of the Coxey delusion starved to death, but plainly nothing should be done that will encourage them to linger near the Capital in the hope of some time carrying out the insane plan of intimidating Congress. Let them be supplied with food only on condition that they begin their return march promptly. They will not have as much fun on the retreat as when advancing toward Washington, but they will have been thoroughly disillusionized.

There was a genuine surprise in the proceedings of the Lexow Committee yesterday. Gideon Granger, formerly the son-in-law of Commissioner McClave, emerged from his hiding-place and appeared again as a witness, having the promise of protection from the Police Depart-He explained his sudden disappearance a fortnight ago by saying that threats had been made against him, and that police officers were "shadowing" him. The value of his testimony cannot yet be estimated. On the witness-stand Granger showed himself quick and cool-headed; he denied most of the criminal charges made against him, and reiterated his former statements. His reappearance must have been far from welcome to those who confidently predicted after his first testimony that he would never be seen in the committee-room again,

INFAMY PREVAILS.

The Sugar Trust has the support of every Democratic Senator, except Messrs, Hill and Irby, in getting everything it has demanded. If it bought votes, the votes have been delivered. If it enabled sundry Senators to make profits in speculation without risk to themselves, they have paid it by voting to bestow upon it a gift of \$34,000,000, according to the calculations of Senator Aldrich. If it bought the Democratic party at wholesale, by its contributions to the campaign fund in 1892, the Democratic Administration and Senators have delivered everything they were asked to deliver. Amendments for the benefit of sugar growers were voted down by Democratic Senators from sugar-growing States. Amendments to lessen the plunder of consumers by the sugarrefining monopoly were voted down by every Democrat who voted at all. Finally, and worst of all, the amendment which would have saved the Treasury from losing seven-eighths of the sum taken from consumers professedly for the needs of Government was voted down in the same way, only one Democratic Senator opposing the grant to the Sugar Trust of power to pocket \$35,000,000 out of about \$40,000,000 expected to be paid by consumers. It will be held in the future, when the doings

of this Congress come to be calmly and dispassionately reviewed, that the most shamelessly corrupt act of which either house of Congress has ever been guilty is this passage of a schedule dictated by the sugar-retining monopoly. Assuredly some of the men who thus openly sacrificed the interests of their constituents to the demands of the Trust must have had the most powerful motives for action politically so fatal. Nor are these the opinions held by po-Emperor | litical opponents only. It is only a day or two Wekerle; he is said to have slighted Hungarian | clared that nothing less than the defeat of every item for which the monopoly could be supposed to have paid would free the Senate from the taint of corruption. What the most zealous supporters of the pending Tariff bill are indignantly declaring, it is only too clear, will be thoroughly believed by the dispassionate and fair-minded men of both parties. There has never been a more infamous vote than this, and its cynical and insolent contempt of public opinion is all the more offensive because the Democratic majority hastened to record its indecent votes while a committee chosen on behalf of that majority was engaged in investigating the charges of barter and corruption in regard to this very matter. If Senators had known that their sin and shame would be exposed, they could not have been more in haste to snatch the price. The open and direct charge by Senator Chand-

Senators had been speculating in Sugar stock cannot be lightly passed. Neither can the demand by Senator Platt, that certain Senators should be called before the Investigating Committee, and required to divulge what influence changed again and again the form of the sugar schedule, always to the greater advantage of the monopoly. When Senator Aldrich bluntly asserted that the schedule was dietated by the Trust, and that "nobody knew this better than Mr. Vest himself," he was quickly supported by the words of Mr. Vest, which were quoted by Mr. Platt, namely, that the changes had "been forced upon the committee." The country has a right to know by whom these changes were so "forced." It has a right to believe, if Senators will not tell, that the motives successfully used were such that Senators dare not tell. Further, it has every reason to believe that each and every Democratic Senator who refuses to insist upon a straight and full answer to such an inquiry desires to cover up an infamy which, if disclosed, he knows would be damning to his party. Before the final vote is taken in the Senate on this schedule, these questions must be asked and answered, or the Democratic party will convict itself of the most shameless corruption ever known in the history of the American Congress.

MONOPOLISIS AND HIRELINGS.

The anthracite coal combination has neglected to take advantage of a promising opportunity for increasing its production. The strikes pre valling in the bituminous coal regions have created a searcity of supply. The anthracite ring could easily have relieved the market by enlarging production, and at the same time it could have offered employment to thousands of unemployed miners and have increased the earnings of railways which have passed into the hands of receivers. It was a fine opportunity for substituting anthracite for bituminous coal in many industries. The combination instead of maintaining the price of anthracite-or, better still, of reducing it-increased it 25 cents a ton to wholesale dealers. Moreover, it decided to restrict the production to 60 per cent of the capacity of the mines instead of enlarging it in order to relieve the market. It is a characteristic performance of the conscienceless monopolists, who have artificially maintained high rates of coal during the last year of depression and hard times. The Anthracite Trust has secured absolute control of the coal supply and | thus the direct result of an attempt to revolucoal transportation, and regulates production and price without any regard whatever for public interests and consumers' necessities.

The Sugar Refiners' Trust is a monopoly which aims to obtain by pending legislation complete mastery of the American market. Unlike the Anthracite Trust, which can act independently of the tariff, since it controls all the large deposits of that kind of coal in the world, the refiners have to buy their way or dictate their terms at Washington. They have obtained in the schedule voted upon yesterday protection not of an infant industry, but of an overgrown, inordinately developed monopoly. Senator Sherman in his recent speech has shown that the schedule was not drawn by an. ordinary lawyer or legislator, but by a careful manufacturer who was perfectly familiar with sugar, and that it introduces into the tariff an element of fraud which will nullify scientific tests by polariscope, cheat the Government out of revenue, and deprive Louisiana planters of all advantages of protection. This powerful

mission to solicit supplies from the business of the Senate and is about to receive, as Sen- foreign capitalists have doubt about the mone ator Sherman has demonstrated, a bounty of tary and business future of this country. 621/2 cents on every 100 pounds of sugar, while the actual cost of refining is only 50 cents. Not only will it be armed with this grossly excessive protection, but it will also secure a monopoly of the market for refined sugar, with the privflege of regulating prices at its discretion.

The Democratic party is not accepting responsibility for the anthracite combination uncertain. Experience has taught that an inwhen it enacts the Gorman bill, for that is not a trust which is dependent upon Federal legislation; but in passing the pending sugar schedule, clouded as it is with corruption and tainted | It is noteworthy that the combination of whiswith scandal, the Senatorial combine is making an infamous record which will not be forgotten on a much greater quantity of spirits than is for a generation. Even if the proposed tariff had not been converted into an outrageous Bill of Sale for nearly all the leading trusts which had Senators on hand to put in bids for their when Senator Jones started his disreputable auction, the sugar schedule of itself imparts a distinctive character to the measure, and brands those who vote for it as the creatures and dupes, if not the hirelings, of monopolists, If that Bill of Sale be enacted as a tariff, there will inevitably be a day of reckoning with every Senator who degrades himself by voting for it, and with the Democratic party which is delivered a willing captive into the hands of mo-

So overmastering already is the public feeling against trusts formed for the express purpose of raising the price of the necessaries of life that every political party is on record in its National platforms against them. In the by performance. The Democrats will learn to their cost that the American people are profoundly in earnest in their opposition to all forms of monopoly which limit production, obstruct the natural operation of industrial competition, artificially control prices and enrich combinations of capitalists at the expense of the masses. There will be a day of reckoning with a Congress and a party which are deliberately taking up the cause of the trusts with their watered stock and bond issues based on fictitious values, and grinding down the wealthproducing masses of the country for the sake of enriching rapacious monopolists.

PENNOYER'S DEFEAT.

Returns from the Oregon election, while incomplete, point to a decisive Republican vic tory. The State ticket headed by Judge Lord has been elected by a plurality estimated at 15,000, both Republican members have been Tribune that it is unjust to the verge of inde returned to Congress, and the Legislature has ority and the election of a Republican to the United States Senate secured. The most enmenths to obtain a Fusion majority in the Legislature that would enable him to succeed Senator Dolph.

Governor Pennoyer has been twice elected as a Democrat, but he has brought more discredit upon his office than either Governor Waite or Governor Lewelling, and has been as blatant a Populist and as shameless a demagogue as either of them. Owing to his personal popularity with the baser elements of population, he was twice successful as a candidate for Governor when the Republicans carried the Congressional elections. Instead of using this prestige aright, so as to command general confidence and respect, and thereby to make his influence a moral force in the State, he has regarded himself as a privileged favorite of the people, licensed to do anything that would give him notoriety. His career as Governor has been headstrong, lawless, audacious and disreputable, and has culminated in offensive championship and patronage of the Coxeyite bands of maranders and tramps, and in a demagogue campaign of intrigue and barter for sectring his re-election as Governor and his elevation to the United States Senate as a Populist Democrat. The people of Oregon at last have found high-minded Republican, who will not discrete the State by official lawlessness and outrages on common decency. They have also prevented the transfer of a noisy and conscienceless demagogue to the United States Senate. A better day's work was never done in American poli-

One of the most discreditable incidents of Governor Pennoyer's career was the insulting dispatch which he sent to Secretary Gresham upon receiving an official warning of the necessity of preventing anti-Chinese outbreaks. When he replied; "I will attend to my business; let the President attend to his business," he not only placed himself on record as a blackguard in office, but also gave the blatherskite cue to the Populist Governors, Walte and Lewelling, who lost no time in following it in their lust after notoriety. It was also reserved for Governor Pennoyer, after publicly insulting President Cleveland, to set the example of identifying the cause of Democracy with Populism in the Western States. The Democratic Convention which nominated him for a third term atlowed him to dictate to it a Populist platform and to make all the arrangements for a practical fusion of the two parties in the campaign which has been brought to a disastrous close this week. The collapse of his ambitious intrigue to succeed Senator Dolph is a warning party has renounced the principles for which | upon to substantiate their accusations. it stood in 1892 and gone over bag and baggage | . to the Populists. The Oregon election shows what this iniquitous coalition has to expect from | test to-day, and the eyes of St. Paul are on her. the American people, who are now wholly sane in their politics and weary unto death of demagogues and blatherskites.

THE DANGER OF THE TREASURY. The monthly financial statement, showing that the Government ran behind \$6,000,000 in May, and the exports of gold exceeding \$5,000,-000 last week, deserves serious attention from those who do not take a partisan view of questions affecting the honor or prosperity of the Nation. The loss of revenue from customs duties was about as much as the deficit in revenue for the month of May. For eleven months of the fiscal year the decrease in customs receipts has been \$66,000,000, and the excess of expenditures over receipts has been about \$71,000,000. The deficit of revenue is tionize the system of duties, since imports are inevitably reduced to a minimum while great reductions in duties are expected. The counection between these phenomena and the outgo of gold is less evident, but not less real,

There has been much superfluous endeavor during the last week to account for the exports of the precious metal on the theory that it is taken for Austrian use, in connection with the establishment of the currency on a gold basis. To what point the gold goes after it leaves this country makes no sort of difference. The Austrian demand may be large and real, or wholly imaginary, but the real question is why gold is taken from this country and not from others which have an enormous oversupply. Last week's statement showed that the amount held by the Bank of England was the largest it had held since 1879, the year of specie resumption in the United States. The rate of interest there is phenomenally low; in effect, nobody can get anything for the use of additional funds. Money does not go to London for that reason. The trust has succeeded in controlling the action one explanation which fits the facts is that

The enormous deficit in Treasury receipts would not warrant such apprehension if there were reason to believe that the coming revenue law would adequately provide for the needs of the Government. But while partisans deceive themselves, practical business men see that the provision for the immediate future is extremely come tax, the constitutionality of which can be legally resisted, cannot be expected to yield much revenue for a year or two at the best. key distillers is already paying the present tax actually consumed, in order to realize a profit after the increase of the tax. As this can be done with certainty of gaining 20 cents on every 90 cents invested, at any time after the measure has passed but before it takes effect, and as whiskey is an acceptable collateral for loans when money is crowding bank vaults, it must be expected that most of the additional tax on whiskey will be realized by the distillers and not by the Government.

The careful provisions of the pending bill for the combination of sugar refiners are now well understood. Imports of raw sugar have been large already, and the quantity in sight is understood to be controlled almost wholly by the Trust. But the new crop of sugar which will come next fall and winter is also being purchased largely in advance, and if the measure passes can be imported free of duty until January 1, with the certainty that after that date end parties must be judged not by pledges, but a profit of 1 cent per pound can be realized on every pound costing about 2 cents abroad. With money phenomenally abundant, it must be assumed that the powerful combination will not fall to take for itself the profits, depriving Government of the additional revenue expected for the next year.

These well-known facts go far to explain the distrust of foreign capital. If Government is going to rely upon a measure which professes to increase the revenue, but actually gives away \$60,000,000 to two great combinations if they choose to take it, foreigners may reasonably doubt whether the existing large deficit will be cured. But if not, the reserves of the Treasury for the redemption of notes may be exhausted in less than a single year.

A PAIR OF THEM.

Some of our Southern brothren, as we observe with peculiar satisfaction, agree with The cency to berate General Thomas Lafayette Rosbeen carried against Penneyer by a safe ma- ser for his contribution to the recent celebration of the Lost Cause in Richmond while at the same time applauding the performance of couraging, as well as significant, result is the the Rev. Mr. Cave. Perfect candor requires us defeat of Governor Pennoyer, who has been to acknowledge that in several cases this standlaying pipe and burrowing underground for and of impartiality was adopted without our assistance and prior to the general circulation of our protest in the South. It is interesting to note, also, that in meting out impartial justice our Southern contemporaries do not take the view that the Rev Mr. Cave is entitled to immunity on account of supposed infirmities commensurate with those which we have pleaded in behalf of General Rosser, though perhaps they might have done so without serious complaint, masmuch as the Rev. Mr. Cave now pro laims himself to be a Free Thinker, and very likely, therefore, is incapable of thinking at all. They prefer, on the contrary, to assume that General Rosser and the Rev. Mr. Cave are entirely and equally responsible for what they say on the subject of Southern chivalry and Northern degradation. There has been a general disposition in this part of the country to make all the allowances which the circumstances could be fortured into warranting. But if such magnanimity is deemed superfluous in the South, all right; in fact so much the better.

We judge that some of our Southern contemporaries think the time has come to speak the truth as they see it. Thus "The Atlanta Jourhal," with a frankness which leaves nothing to be desired on that score, declares that General him out and effectually extinguished him. They | Resser and the Rev. Mr. Cave are "a pair of | He explains the process as follows: "The stick of have elected as Governor an honest, upright, donkeys," who utterly misrepresent the opinlons and feelings of the South. And this estimate appears to be gaining acceptance so rapidly as to suggest the cheering thought that it may become almost universal very soon, and absolutely unanimous upon the death of General Rosser in case he survives the Rev. Mr. Cave. The Richmond papers which embraced the principal performers so fondly on the morning after the celebration will probably be a little slow in disentangling themselves, but we have faith to believe that they will succeed sooner or later. They now have before them numerous excellent examples of sanity and patriotism which they ought to imitate here-

A total cessation of the demand for oratory of the only sort which such relies as General Rosser and the Rev. Mr. Cave are able to produce would be a blessing to the whole country. And it would be an immense satisfaction to hear from all parts of the South a constant, spontaneous reiteration of the loyal utterances which not infrequently proceed from Southern gentlemen under the influence of Northern hos

When honorable Senators openly charge on the floor that their colleagues have been speculating in sugar stocks, and that a corrupt bargain was made with the Trust, it is an idle function to of the fate which awalts the Democratic party | secure the indictment of newspaper correspondin its coalition with Western Socialism. That | ents. The Senators themselves should be called

The cruiser Minneapolis is out for an ocean

The installation of the big electric searchlight at Sandy Hook marks the beginning of an important change in the lighting of the Atlantic Coast. When the giant at Fire Island is completed, and proposed changes are made in the illumination of the harbor channels, big ocean liners will have no excuse for trying to cut across Long Island in their efforts to reach New-York

As a relief from the oppressive condition which the hard times have brought upon the London clubs, it is proposed to let in women as guests and visitors and perhaps as members. Against this proposal the conservative club member kicks with unprecedented violence, giving an ominous hint that he may have had enough of women at home without importing them into the club. which is his final sanctuary and refuge. Some of the members write to the newspapers that if the women come in they will go out, and it may be that nobody would care particularly if they did. Their places would be much more attractively filled by women. There would be more vivacity and amiability, more and better conversation, good deal more news, with its appropriate comment, and a much more picturesque display of ostume. The plan has been tried with some limitations on this side of the water, and has worked well.

Ex-Sheriff Beck is not pleased with Governor Flower's action in removing him, and retorts that the Governor is not fit to hold any office. Beck's opinion of Flower seems to be a fair offset for Flower's opinion of Beck.

By-the-way, where is Coxey?

lehem spent millions in preparing their plants for the production of armor plate, that the Government might not have to rely on foreign sources for that defensive product, and no sooner have they begun to turn out good work, that is, up to the highest standard known, than science steps in with a nimbly tripping expert as spokesman, and says that the theory is all wrong; that the big steel plates finally won't work, and that the whole scheme as it relates to ships will have to be remodelled-all of which is not reassuring but it may not after all be true.

After hearing the testimony before the Police Investigating Committee, the wonder is that every police captain is not a millionnaire.

Governor Flower is expected to ignore politics in his agricultural fair oratory. But if he should make a single exception to the rule, and say what he thinks about Judge Peckham's chances for the gubernatorial nomination, the newspapers would cheerfully report him in full.

If the Police Board acts on the evidence which has been brought out by the Lexow Committee it will have its hands full for many months.

The secretary of the University of the State of New-York in his annual report, advance sheets from which have just been issued, gives a table showing from what States and countles New-York draws students to her colleges and special schools. Out of a total of 21,895 students, 16,246 come from New-York. From the North Atlantic States come 2,625; from the South Atlantic, 453; from the South Central, 302; from the North Central, 1,134; from the mountain States, 165; from the Pacific States, 149, and from all foreign countries, 731. By schools, medicine leads, with 2.012 students outside of New-York, and co-educational colleges draw 1,057 students to the State The secretary says that the number of students attracted to New-York from outside its own borders is yearly increasing. On the other hand, he complains that New-York is losing because it "allows to certain institutions in other States a leadership which draws hundreds of our young men and young women." He says that New-York must offer her children better educational opportunities than any other State or country if she would keep them at home and secure the advantage of their ability, their money and their loyalty, "Higher education," he adds, "is not to be limited by State lines, nor do we wish any form of college or university protection, but it is strange that State pride, added to perception of our natural advantages, has not suggested to more of our millionaires the service they could render by adequate endowments, the one thing lacking to assure the full pre-eminence which every loyal New-Yorker holds must eventually

The Democrat-Populist combination in Oregon was as useless as it was disreputable. "Anything to win" is a miserable motto at all times, but it has a peculiarly shabby and forlorn aspect after a thrashing.

PERSONAL.

Sir George Williams, who founded the Young Men's Christian Association, is a retail storekeeper. He is president of fully thirty religious and philan-thropic societies, and a director in as many more.

The Rev. Sir John Warren Hayes, of Bearwood, Berkshire, England, is said to be the oldest Free Mason in England. He has been a member of the order for seventy-five years.

The health of Miss Florence Nightingale has been falling since the death of her brother-in-law, Sir Harry Verney, with whom she made her home.

Budwa Menkudinoff and Sarauga Ulanoff, the two Buddhist Tartars who recently succeeded in enter-ing the city of Lhussa, the sacrel city of Thibet, and a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be retiel upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant ago, and if took then fourteen mounts of travelling to reach the sacred city. In crossing over what has been expressively called "the roof of the world" they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter Lihassa. The Lama personally gave them a Ruddhist fible, in 120 volumes, and they bought twenty large packages of prayers, charms,

Dr. John Contee Fairfax, of Maryland, is the only English peer who is an American citizen. He has never taken his seat in the House of Lords.

In order to insure sound sleep, Professor Scripture of Yale, has for years plugged up his ears at night. wax is warmed over the gas flame, and a sufficient quantity is pressed off between the thumb and finger In order to make such a fit that no tions of touch are produced when the head is placed on the pillow, the tragus is placed over it for an in stant, and the end of the index finger slightly loosens the top and bottom of the plug in the ear. Each morning the antiphones are thrown away. The selection of wax is a vital matter. Numerous trials have led me to select Denison's American Express, No. 2, while in America, and Packet Lac in Germany." many.

A NEW CLUBHOUSE FOR WOMEN.

THE PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE JUSTLY PROUD OF ITS COMPORTABLE HOME.

The members of the Professional Woman's League are rejoicing with great joy at the fact that theirs is the first woman's club to move into its own home during the first year of the club's existence. An air of satisfaction and general approval was quite apparent among the members yesterday afternoon The usual literary exercises were postponed, but the rooms were hospitably thrown open for inspection. The house, No. 1,509 Broadway, was formerly occupied by a branch of the Y. W. C. A. It & a large, double brownstone house, and has been leased in full by the league, with the exception of the

On the first floor occupied by the league are four rooms. The large front room is used as a public reception-room and library, and is handsomely furnished with an Oriental rug on the polished floor, bookcases, writing-tables, chairs for solid comfort, knickknacks, busts and many pictures. The assertion was made with emphasis and decision that the cosey back room, with its tempting buffet casy-chairs, was not to be used for gossip-perish the thought-as the league never indulged in that sort of thing. but it might properly be called the sitting-room, or "conversazione." The hall-room which opens off it, and has a separate entrance, is used as the private office of Miss Gilman, the secretary. The other small rooms will be used as class and business

small rooms will be used as class and business rooms.

The next floor, by the partitions having been removed, has been thrown into a spacious hall, with accommodation for 500 people, and, with the high-backed birch chairs, plane and pictures, presents an inviting appearance. This room is specially appreciated by the league. The upper floor will be used for physical culture and calisthenics; dressmaking and the wardrobe-rooms, under charge of Mrs. Bessie Lee Lestina. Costumes will be provided to members of the profession who have not ready cash, and payments will be received in instalments. Sewing machines will be provided, and will be for the use of the members. It is also proposed to open a circulating library for the use of the members, and efforts will be made in every way to give the house an atmosphere of home.

COLLEGE MEN AT DINNER.

COLUMBIA'S LAW AND SCIENTIFIC CLASSES EAT,

DRINK AND ARE MERRY. "Court of Last Resort, Hilarity Term, 1894; Class of '94 Law, Columbia College, plaintiff, vs. Annual Dinner, Impleaded with Toasts, et al., defendants. Heard on June 5 at Hotel Marlborough." In this strictly legal phraseology were the members of the class of '94, Columbia College Law School, summoned, or more "lawfully" speaking, "summo to their graduation dinner at the Hotel Mariborough last evening. There are fifty men in the class, and not one was gullty of contempt of dinner. "Riue and the White" of Columbia decorated the walls of the room, and the long table was fragrant with flowers. The bill of fare was printed on legal parchment and was made up to represent service paper in a suit. This significant notice was printed at the bottom: "Each member may, upon payment of the proper fees, be admitted to the

MR. MORLEY'S VIEW.

OF OBSTRUCTION AND OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS; AND OTHER PEOPLE'S VIEWS OF MR. MORLEY.

London. May 22. Mr. John Morley's popularity at Newcastle insures him a good reception when he goes down to address his constituents. His arduously acquired facility of speech on the platform, and the fact that he has something to say, gain him the undeviating attention of a very exacting audience. And he has, of course, a still wider audience which he owes to the newspapers. He can be read; which not all speakers can, and there is a point and finish about his speeches which make the reading of them an almost exhilarating exercise. It may be worth noting that the best Conservative papers report him as fully, or almost as fully, as those of his own party,- The Times" quite as fully, and "The Standard" nearly so. Whereas, when a Conservative of similar rank in public life delivers an important political address, you must go to the Conservative papers for a report.

The Socialistic Radical organ, also, gives Mr. Morley in full. It is worth mentioning, because one never quite knows what the relations of this organ to any Liberal statesman may be. Mr. Morley does not, on some questions, go with the Socialistic Radicals, or does not go far enough to please them. On others, he and they are at one. It depends a little, therefore, on his subject what his reception may be in the very peculiar world of which "The Chronicle" is the oracle To "The Daily News," on the other hand, whatever is said by anybody within the pale of the present Cabinet, or by anybody who wears the party label, is good Liberal gospel, and the sayer of it a legitimate descendant of the apostles. By good luck, however, the Socialistic wing of the Radicals have discovered a tie between themselves and Mr. John Morley. He is, says their mouthpiece, essentially a Man of Feeling. The capitals are not mine, but they make one wonder whether the writer who used them is aware what the reference is, or for what kind of a person the Man of Feeling stands in Literature Mr. Morley knows. But let us have the whole sentence, since it is rather an illuminative one: "He is essentially the Man of Feeling, and this fineness of temper reveals itself conspicuously when he addresses not an artificial and commonwhen he addresses to all a transfer and common place addience on the green benches, but great assemblies of eager workers, who supply him with the nobler human material that is often to

be found in his public addresses."

So, then, the choosers are better than the

chosen. The elect of Democracy are not the peers of the Democracy. The House of Commons is an assembly inferior to that which gathers about the Newcastle platfol. The constituencles are the "nobler human material." The men whom they choose to do their business, and the legislative business of the whole community, are "artificial and commonplace." It may b so. The Englishman ought to know better than any one else can what Englishmen, and different classes of Englishmen, are really like Still, this view is not very flattering to the nolitical gifts of the Democracy in this country. If they can do no better than elect artificial and commonplace representatives, their training for the gravest duties of public life must be still rather incomplete. Some of us who look on impartially from the outside think it is incomplete But we are often rebuked for saying so, and some original observation to the effect that the voice of the people-of the English people, that is -is the voice of God, is flung at us. Here, however, we have the Radical of Radicals saying, in effect, worse things of his clients than any of their critics have said. For my part, I do regard the English Democracy as a body of men who have been very imperfectly trained to the discharge of public duties. But I don't think I ever said of their chosen representatives, the legislators for whose presence in the House of Commons they are directly responsible, that they are commonplace. That comes dangerously near to saying they are incompetent.

With, however, Feeling as a bond of sympathy between Mr. John Moriey and the Socialistic Radical, it is easy for the latter to say much prettier things about the Newcastle orator than might otherwise he possible. There is, in truth, between the real Man of Feeling, who is the Socialistic Radical himself, and the Man of Thought a natural antipathy. ley is a Man of Thought, but with a large dash of the Emotional, as well as of the doctrinaire. When you come to apply to practical affairs habits of thoughts derived largely from books, and habits of mind in which the sentiments have a great place, the result is sometimes confusing. Mr. John Morley is convinced that he and his friends in the House-they certainly are not all commonplace-are right, and that their opponents are wrong.

By hook or by crook, he has become a thorough party man. Books, or reflection, or philosophical views, which stand between him and his party, have to s and aside. He has taught himself to look upon his opponents as wicked men, or, at least, as wicked in public life, and especially in the House of Commons.

This it is-this rather feminine and personal view-which enables him to take the view he does of what he calls Obstruction and of those who practise it. He wants, very naturally and rightly, to get his bills through the House. That is what a Minister is there for. His colleagues have bills, too, and they want to get theirs through; and each of them is ready to help the other, and Mr. Moriey is convinced that if this Universe were properly governed events would be so ordered that these honorable ambitions would be gratified, and all these bills passed. But the inscrutable wisdom of an all-wise Providence ofdains otherwise. There is a body of unregenerate persons called the Opposition, and thesa, for some purpose best known to Himself but entirely mysterious to Mr. Moriey, the Creator allows to exist, and to resist Mr. Morley and his colleagues. The Opposition, cries he, plaintively if a little shrilly, "try to wear us down by the wasteful consumption of Parliamentary and public time." But he adds proudly: "The will not wear us down, though the strain upon members is, no doubt, very severe, and the strain upon Ministers is severer than upon ordinary members." And then he declares exultingly that during last session he moved the closure between twenty and twenty-five times; which he thinks "a most respectable title to fame and to gratitude." And he hopes in future to move it oftener.

It might be in order to ask Mr. Morley on question. He pronounced at the beginning of this Newcastle speech a culogy upon Mr. Gladstone; a finely phrased eulogy, though not always perhaps praising his great leader for the acts and qualities which are his best titles to permanent some. But let us take Mr. Gladstone as Mr. Morley conceives him; admitting that few men have had better opportunities of knowing him. Does he think that Mr. Gladstone is of his mind about obstruction and about the closure? Does he imagine that the great member of Parllament, with his sixty-two years of Parlismentary life behind him, is enamoured of the closure? Does he not know that Mr. Gladstone stood out against it, and that to him, the traditions of the House, the rights of its members, the opportunity of almost unrestricted debate are among those things by which he sets most store? Let him remember what Mr. Gladstone, and what the House, under his influence and taking heart from his example, bore from the

upon payment of the proper fees, be admitted to the bar."

He man A. Heydt was "toastmaster in Chancery."
He performed his duties well. At 9:30 o'clock the speechmaking began. Mr. Heydt made the opening argument for the plaintiff and wittily introduced the first speaker of the evening, John Metcaffe Ward. The other speakers were Robert C. Beatty, Benjamin J. Jarrett, David Bandler, Henry Necarsulmer and John Sprunt Hill.

The seniors of the scientific department of Columbia College held their fourth annual class dinner last night at the Buckingham, Forty-minth-st, and Wilson Smith class prophet. Frank C. Hamilton and Franklin B. Ware were the speakers. The Committee on Arrangements was Edwin H. Messiter, Thomas L. Leeming, Jr., and John A. Tompkins.